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PARIS-Riosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10. Boulevard des Capucines. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo

deation wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Could England Stop the War?

A treaty exists between Great Britain and Japan whereby the former country is bound to assist the other provided Japan should be assailed by more than a single Power. Treaties may be abrogated, however, and an abrogation might be threatened should the British Govern- The stress of conditions in crowded areas ment become convinced that the Mikado's | and the opportunity for an improvement advisers are pursuing an unreasonable of individual conditions will bring the course.

text of the latest note addressed by her the calculations of pessimistic statistito Russia has not been officially pub- cians is the facility with which this can lished, but it is generally believed that be done when necessity is joined with two features of it present almost insuperable obstacles to an agreement. In the first place. Japan is said to have declined to pledge herself not to occupy and fortify the southeastern coast of Corea, and thus to transform the Sea of Japan into a mare clausum, such as the Black Sea is now and such as the Baltic used to be when Denmark levied the Sound dues. In the second place, the Tokio Government refuses to content itself with Russia's circular note to the Powers recognizing the applicability of all the commercial treaties made with China to Mikado's advisers is equivalent to an insinuation that the assurances given in the circular note are not trustworthy, and that Russia's promise to acknowledge the sovereignty of China in Manchuria must take the form of a treaty.

In spite of the attempts of the London Times and two or three minor English newspapers to arouse animosity against Russia, there are not wanting indications that responsible British statesmen are beginning to regard Japan's claims as too exacting and her attitude as unduly provocative. Hitherto the Sea of Japan has not only constituted the principal channel of communication between Vladivostok and Port Arthur, but it has been one of the common highways of the maritime nations, which cannot wish to see it practically closed by the construction of a Japanese paval fortress commanding the Strait of Corea. Neither Great Britain nor the United States can desire to see the southern entrance into the Sea of Japan converted into a Dardanelles.

As regards Japan's demand that Russia shall put in the form of a treaty her promise to respect China's sovereignty in Manchuria, the question at once arises. What right has the Tokio Government to make an exaction from which the great European Powers and the United States have refrained? What right has Japar to intimate that a circular note emanating from the Russian Foreign Office is not put forth in good faith? Does the Mikado occupy a tutelary relation toward the Chinese Empire which confers unique privileges and imposes specific duties? No such relation has yet been recognized. Japan's relation to China is exactly similar to that occupied by the United States. It has been defined in political and commercial treaties. Japan has no duties and no rights with reference to China which are not shared by every one of the "most favored" nations.

There seems to be a growing tendency on both sides of the Atlantic to hold that | HARRIS, drawing \$6,000 a year; his assistant, MONT Japan ought to be satisfied with the pledge given in Russia's circular note to acknowledge China's sovereignty in Manchuria, and with the further offer \$1,400 a year; Cashler HARRIS, \$2,600, the postto recognize Japanese ascendency in the greater part of Corea, provided no at- \$1,600 a year; Charlie Zim, J. W. HARDAKER and tempt shall be made to erect fortifications on the southeastern coast of the peninsula. If this be indeed the conclusion reached by King EDWARD VII. and his Ministers, it should not be difficult for them to exercise at Tokio an influence in favor of peace which would prove irresistible.

The Future of Wheat.

From time to time there appears some juggler of figures who presents tables of statistics surrounded by arguments to show that it is only a question of a short | paid to entertain them and heated by the time before the world's wheat supply thought of that pay. The resolutions of will prove quite insufficient for the the anti-piebiters are warm with another world's demand. The London Statist feeling: is among the latest victims of this woful apprehension. The question is not new. Again and again it has been we deprecate the unwarranted, illegal and grossly proved-by figures-that at some not far distant day wheat bread will be as which through the promises of patronage, made much of a luxury as it was before the by local Federal officeholders, obtained temporary United States went into the wheat business on an extensive scale.

Admitting all the value which attaches to statistical estimates, we still entertain a doubt that the last half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth will go down into history as the era of the wheat eaters, a unique experience in the record of the race. It is perhaps more than probable that the time will come when the United States, by reason of increased population and diversity of crops, will consume all the wheat produced within its boundaries and cease to be a source of supply for other lands. In such a forecast there appears to lie the basis of the recurring apprehension of a shortage for the requirements of England and Europe.

Let us suppose this to have happened What then? Will the wheat eaters be forced to a diet of rice or corn? Probably not. Nor is it probable that any serious physical injury would ensue if they were. England now requires, in addition to her domestic supply, about 150,000,000 bushels of wheat a year. The requirements of the Continent and of

ply. The total world production of wheat approximates 3,000,000,000 bushels a year. The total of possible production is purely a matter of guesswork. There are vast areas untouched as yet, but certain of development when world conditions shall make such development profitable. Should the day come, as it probably will, when American wheat exports lessen in volume, the supply will flow from other sources. Canada has only scraped along the edge of her wheat area with her 3,000,000 acres of wheat fields in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, vielding an average of some twenty bushels to the acre. Enthusiasts claim 100,000,000 acres remaining. Even dividing that by four. Canada remains a potential producer of 500,000,000 bushels. the major portion of which would be for export. Besides this, there remain the vast and as yet unpeopled area of Siberia, unquestionably a potential

wheat belt, and the fertile field of the Argentine. The wheat problem will be solved by economic laws. There is no probability that the days to come will see cheap wheat. There is land and there is labor. two together in the future as they have Are Japan's demands exorbitant? The | in the past. The factor omitted from opportunity.

The world is yet a very long way from any danger of wheat hunger.

Pie-biters and the President. A convention of the Republicans of the Fifth Kansas Congress district has indorsed Mr. ROOSEVELT in these words of fire and honey:

" For his steadfast championship of the oppresse and downtrodden; for his zeal in the protection of all the people against the encroachments of a selfish greed and unlawful combination; for his fearless war against official corruption; for his wise and Manchuria. The position taken by the straightforward adjustment of perplexing questions at home and abroad: for those healthy government policies that have maintained our national honor, extended our national influence and promoted th for his stalwart Americanism, what he stands for and what he is-the Fifth district for itself and the great West for which it stands sends greeting to THEODORE ROOSEVELT, and to him it pledges loyal and unqualified support of the delegates to be selected at this convention. Be it therefore

"Resolved. That those delegates are hereby in structed to vote in the national Republican convention at Chicago for the nomination of THEODORE ROOSEVELT for President of the United States and to use all honorable means to accomplish that

The two delegates, one of whom is the Hon. JOSEPH F. HARRIS, postmaster of Kansas City, were also instructed to use their best efforts to nominate for Vice-President "that favorite son of Missouri the Hon. CYRUS P. WALBRIDGE of St. Louis."

Secretary LOEB has returned thanks for a telegram informing the President of the edifying frame of mind of the Fifth district convention and the devotion of Postmaster HARRIS and his fellow delegate, excellently named Love. We have not seen what answer, if any, the industrious LOEB has made to the following telegram, also from Kansas City:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President United States, Washington:

'Regular, but anti-Federal officeholders' con vention. Fifth district of Missouri, unanimously indorse and instruct delegates for you for Presi A. W. BURNET, Chairman.

The convention of which Mr. BURNET was chairman consisted of eighty-seven delegates. The chairman asserted that "the pie-biters have filled every other place." He called the other Republican convention a "rump" convention. The front doors to the building where it was held were barred. Only the elect of the "pie-biters" could get in:

holders were inside. There was Postmaster Jon REILY, drawing \$3,500 a year; his typewriter, Lun-WICK, drawing \$1,200 a year, and the Westpor postmaster, Goldsby, drawing \$1,400. There was DELL SMITH, superintendent at Station A, with his master's son; Stamp Superintendent MEADOR. NELSON JAY, all of them sub-station postmasters. GEORGE ROOT, a \$720 trucker in the post office was there, and so was JOHN MONAHAN, another post office trucker at \$720 a year. A \$5,000 a year United States District Attorney, Major WARNER, was holding down the chair, and they had postmasters and assistant postmasters from Independence and gaugers and revenue officers and biters from every other counter in the Government building. They did not need the two-by-fourthe crowd of pie-biters could have kept everybody out. They did."

The fervor of the resolutions is thus explained. They came from gentlemen

"As loyal Republicans, having the best interes of the Republican party in this district at heart, unfair course of a faction of Federal officeholders control of the Republican organization in the district, and in open violation of party precedent in the Republican party in the district. . . . · · · Officeholders and employees openly

bought votes, and by threats and intimidation prevented the bona fide Republican voters of this district from participating in this primary election. "We also charge the Federal officeholders with employing the use of the Democratic crooks and repeaters to carry this so-called primary election. As demonstrating the unfair purpose of the faction of the Congressional committee responsible for the party treason hereinbefore set forth we call attention to the glaring facts that but one voting place was provided in each ward and the places selected most difficult of access. In some cases these were upon the second and third floors of buildings, and the poils open for only five hours.

" We denounce this primary, unfairly called and fraudulently conducted by Federal officeholders, as an outrage upon the Republican voters of the Fifth Congressional district which requires an emphatic repudiation upon our part."

According to Chairman BURNET, "squadrons of negroes and Democratic thugs blockaded the polls." Judge TRABER said that if every Congress district follows the example of the Fifth. "half the delegates who name Roose-VELT will be pie-biters," which will just other lands are less than those of Eng- suit the Democrats. Why, "PENDERland, chiefly because of larger local sup- | GAST"-we regret not to know PENDER-

GAST-"could be President is nomitative by officeholders." Col. L. H. WATERINGAID that "a Federal officeholder in the convention will parade the President as a weakling depending upon his own creatures for support."

The anti-piebiters elected two delegates to the Chicago convention, but what was the use? The zeal of the piebiters cannot be controlled. We quoted the other day the noble words ascribed to Mr. ROOSEVELT by the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat:

"If I find that the nomination can only be se cured through the use of Federal patronage and that the convention will not be for me unless it is to be dominated by officeholders, then I do not want the nomination."

From those heights of self-abnegation he pleads to be loved for himself alone: but the pie-biters keep on pie-biting.

A Court Which Is Not a Court.

The announcement comes from Albany that Governor ODELL has designated the Hon, GILBERT D. B. HASBROUCK of Kingston to be Presiding Judge of the Court of Claims of this State for a term of six

This designation calls attention to the fact that our so-called Court of Claims

is not really a court at all. It is merely an administrative board organized to pass upon the validity of certain classes of claims against the State. It was formerly known as the Board of Claims, and its members were denominated commissioners. Desiring to magnify their office, these gentlemen in 1897 persuaded the Legislature to amend the Code of Civil Procedure so as to give them the title of Judges and change the title of the Board of Claims to the Court of Claims.

This amendment of the law had no effect to alter the true character of the board. Under the State Constitution the Legislature is not authorized to create any judicial tribunals except inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction. The so-called Court of Claims does not fall within this class. Calling it a court does not make it such. Its title is a legislative misnomer, for which there is no warrant in the fundamental law.

The old name should be restored. We do not like to see any misrepresentations in the statute book.

A Jesuit and Dr. Briggs.

A paper by a Jesuit, the Rev. C. COP-PENS, in the February number of the Roman Catholic Messenger magazine. is pertinent for discussion in connection with the suggestion by Dr. BRIGGS of the possibility of Christian unity in a Catholic Church of the future." It reveals obstacles, in the way of conflicting doctrines, to which the Episcopalian clergyman neglected to give heed in his scheme to bring Christendom together simply by the common sentiment of Holy Love." The Jesuit plan involves return to organic unity in the Roman Catholic Church as it is now and as it was before the Reformation.

"While we recognize our duty of love for every man as our neighbor," writes this Jesuit, "and of special love for all Christians as our brothers in CHRIST. made, like us, in baptism adopted chil- children is neglected in America, with the dren of God, all Catholics should feel a consequence of inevitable moral degenera-Church," on the ground, primarily, that Mr. GEER, is not sustained by these statisthe English people did not so much ties. More attention seems to be given to separate themselves from the Vicar of the religious training of children in this CHRIST as they were violently torn from him by the civil power." He likens the English of the times of HENRY VIII. and ELIZABETH to the French people now. The one "were lost to the Church by the gradual imposition of heretical doctrines" in their education" on the other. The same "pity" which he has for the "French children violently deprived of their religious training," he extends to the Episcopalians whose ancestors were similarly deprived of the true faith by

sheer brutal tyranny." lics is that, according to this Jesuit writer, "most of the conversions from Protestantism to the Church, for the last eighty years at least, have come land, which gives a list of 10,000 clergymen and people of social distinction who have gone over, besides "many other thousands" who "have been secretly recorded in the Angels' books of eternal life," and "a very large majority" of them "from the Anglicans."

An appeal for "pity," however, is likely to provoke protest and resentment rather than a responsive sentiment of gratitude. Ritualists especially will deny the suggestion that their increasing reply, not to "people in Mars," but to women on number and influence, both in England and this country, give promise of an even greater secession from Anglicanism, since heretofore "they have furnished the most converts to Rome." The their school offers the most powerful resistance to Rome, and we find in Ritualistic papers evidences of peculiarly strong prejudice against the Roman Catholic Church.

The Jesuit writer does not share the views of unity in a "Catholic Church of the future" propounded by Dr. Briggs, for his method, obviously, is nothing short of submission to the dogma, doctrine and sovereignty of the Roman Catholic Church as it is. "Holy Love" merely does not satisfy his requirements. It must be unity in a precise and established system of faith.

It is inevitable that the plan of Dr. BRIGGS will encounter similar obstacles when it is tested with other divisions of the Christian family. Wherever there is strong doctrinal conviction it is sure to meet with opposition. It has no chance of adoption unless by minds where an unpartisan religious sentiment indifferent to all dogmatic doctrinal systems, if not wholly sceptical of them, has been

substituted for positive conviction. "If it is true that the Apostles left a sacred deposit to the Church," says Dr. BRIGGS in arguing his case, that deposit | and Dogs. may be developed by "the application

SEVELT, if the to new times and circumstances and conditions of the original institutions and doctrines." That "if" is the whole question of contemporary religious controversy, and in making so conditional a proposition does not Dr. BRIGGS suggest that his own state of mind as to the

subject is critical rather than believing? Harmony.

For whatever reasons or unreasons heavenly harmony is singing very small at present. Perhaps something of the delight in battle of our military and militant President has infected the Republican brethren, for they seem to be full of war medicine all over the reservation. Here is a very incomplete map of the eats of trouble:

New York: Groceries and Gloves and Gaunts against the rest of the Republican party.

Indiana: Governor DURBIN and numerous other important Republicans insisting upon the nomination of Mr. HANNA. Four or five candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor; as many or more for the Republican nomination for Vice-President.

Illinois: The chief regular Republican newspaper of Chicago opposed to the President: six candidates besides Governor YATES fighting fiercely for Governor YATES's shoes. Factions in Chicago. factions in the rural districts.

Iowa: Governor CHMMINS and the Iowa ideologists against the "Stand Patters." Kansas: Senator BURTON indicted for

complicity in Post Office frauds. Governor BAILEY knocked out. Nebraska: Senator DIETRICH, ac quitted on a technicality, still yearning

to be "vindicated." Factions. Southern States: Rows between white and black Republicans, Administration Republicans and anti-Administration Republicans.

Doubtless these rich streams of fighting blood indicate an excess of health.

The Corea Review has taken quite seri ously some pleasantries and alleged items of news that have appeared in certain American papers within the last few months. One of these bits of gossip related to an entirely harmless interest which the Crown Prince of Corea was said to be taking in a young lady of this country. The Corean journal thinks "it is high time that the young ladies in America and elsewhere should be informed that there is not one young man in a thousand who goes from China, Japan, Corea or any other Oriental country who does not leave behind him a legitimate wife." It suggests that if the young women of the Occident will keep this fact in mind they will know how to treat young Oriental Princes who may be come sentimental; and accordingly it announces for the benefit of all concerned that Prince EUI-WHA is married and that his wife is living in Corea. "If Prince EUI-WHA." it says, "is reticent on the subject and allows the notion to prevail that he is a bachelor and free to marry, the sooner he overcomes his reticence and proclaims the fact that he is already a very thoroughly married man, the better

The striking fact is brought out by the Educational Review that over thirteen million persons are enrolled in the Sunday schools of this country. In the public schools the enrollment is of nearly sixteen millions, or only three millions more. The accusation that the religious education of especial interest in the Anglican tion in our society, as alleged by the Rev. country, by Churches and in schools and by home instruction, than in any other of Christendom.

The London Truth has a habit of collect ing reports of proceedings before English Magistrates, for the purpose of showing the on them, and in contemporary France comparative lenity with which wife beating the Government is forcing "infidelity is treated. For example, a wife beater who made his twenty-eighth appearance before the Magistrates at Stockport was simply bound over to keep the peace, while at Lewes a man of previously good character who had been convicted of stealing about \$2, was sent to prison for three weeks. At Wishaw a wife beater got off with a fine of about \$5, though there was a record of Another reason why Episcopalians seventeen previous convictions against ought to be "very dear" to Roman Catho- him, and at Beaconsfield a man who beat his sister-in-law, "under the impression that he was beating his wife," was fined \$5, while a poacher was fined \$15 at the Bromvard Petty Sessions and in default of payment was committed to prison for from their ranks," and for confirmation two months. These are only a few of the of his allegation he refers to a book on cases recorded in the last number of the Converts to Rome," published in Eng- | Truth, and examples of a like disparity of punishment are printed in that paper every week. All the same, English magisterial lenity toward the wife beater continues un diminished, though a sense of humor would seem to be enough to prevent it, with this constant placarding of its outrageous

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your edition of Jan. 24 you print two letters from ladies claiming the right of suffrage for their sex in the

If women's claims were based on their work is the church, their constant attendance upon wor ship and their devotion to their spiritual pastors and masters, I would say by all means give them full control and exclude unworthy man altogether nished the most converts to Rome." The But the church is neither a club nor a political frequent Ritualistic argument is that society. It is, if anything, founded upon divine

law, and that law is explicit and must be obeyed By it they are denied this privilege.

Let me call your correspondents' attention to the very forceful words of Cardinal Gibbons in recent number of the Ladies' Home Journal:

recent number of the Ladies' Home Journal:

"As I have said before, I regard woman's rights and the leaders in the new school of female progress as the worst enemies of the female sex. They teach that which robs woman of all that is amiable and gentle, tender and attractive, and give her nothing in return but masculine boldness and brazen effrontery. While professing to emancipate her from domestic servitude, they are making her the slave of her own caprices and passions. She never feels at home except when abroad. When she is at home home is rissome to her. She chafes and frets under the restraint and responsibility of domestic life. Her heart is abroad. It is exulting in imagination in some social triumphs, or reveiling in some scene of gayety and dissipation. Her husband comes to his home, to find it empty, or occupied by one whose heart is void of affection for him. Then arise disputes, quarrels, recriminations, estrangements—and the last act in the drama is often divorce. I speak the sober truth when I affirm that for the wiceks of families in our country woman has a large share of the responsibility."

If the ministers of the Episcopal Church would

If the ministers of the Episcopal Church would preach and teach about this matter in the spirit of the above there might be fewer women in the congregation, but there would be many more happy homes in the land. Let them try it. C: GARDNER. NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

The Boston Way.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Apropos o the horse and dog discussion, pray, say to Mr Mainand Jeff that we have no less than eight citi zens in Boston responding to the names of Collie and Paifrey. M. J. must admit the euphonious ness of these cognomens rather than plain Horses

AMERICA AND ENGLAND. Another Attack on the Theory of Anglo-Saxon Fraternity.

TO THE FUITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The very etings exchanged a few nights ago between the Anglo-American ruginion. New York and their brethren in London would be attributed to good wine and good spirits had not the "Pilgrims" manifested other and more serious aims than drinking and good

The society was formed ostensibly to promote international amity between this country and Great Britain, and for a less tangible object, the promotion of peace and of civilization the wide world over. Such objects should commend themselves to every lover of peace

The tone of the speeches delivered and of the messages exchanged between New York and London would be appropriate at a family of a grandmother's ninetieth birthday. The men who indulged in this gush are with few exceptions men who are not swaved by sentitheir accustomed behavior is only part of the programme to promote not alone international amity, but also an offensive and defensive alliance between the two nations. The scheme is so palpable that even the dullest cannot be deceived. In spite of Mr. Beck's declaration that no alliance was sought or was desirable, an alliance is the aim and object and desire of the latter-day "Pilgrims. At the moment when the so-called "Pilgrims" were enlarging on peace and good will an English expedition is on the way to Lhassa, not on a punitive mission, for the Tibetans have not injured or molested any people, but on one of those periodic incursions which the rude and suspicious call plunder and what the more refined and credulous would de signate "the white man's burden."

The cables that carried the peace and good will greetings on last Friday night brought the news to us a few days before that over a thousand dervishes were slain by British

The subjugation of the brave Boers. horrors of the concentration camps, the devastation of two civilized republics in the midst of an almost savage continent are recent instances of England's regard for "peace and good will." The General who commanded the roops that conquered the South African farmers and wined out two sister republics is so much loved in this liberty lov ing country, that, according to Gen. Joe Wheeler, "America

that, according to Gen. Joe Wheeler, "America is standing on tiptoe in expectation of a promised visit from him."

In the Far Eastern imbroglio the behavior of the London press is not in the interests of peace, but, on the contrary, it is doing everything that misrepresentation and sensationalism can do to precipitate war between Japan and Russia. Every device is daily resorted to in order to blacken Russia before the tribunal of the civilized world. The semi-official organs are the leaders in these discreditable journalistic methods.

The cabled reports from London of the Far Eastern crisis are simply ridiculous; and the American public, the best newspaper patrons in the world, deserve better treatment. The American people, certainly, are worthy of being eaved with first head and applications.

American people, certainly, are worthy of being served with first hand and unbiassed information on all important foreign ques-This country needs no alliance with Eng-This country needs no alliance with England or with any other monarchy. An alliance would only benefit England and embolden her in her designs of conquest and bloodshed. It would make for war and not for peace. It would seem as if the friends of England are trying to arouse racial animosities in this country. They refer to England, not to Europe, as the motherland of America. It is pretty well established that the vast majority of the inhabitants of this country have no English inhabitants of this country have no English affiliations, and even a majority of those who came from the United Kingdom, and even of came from the United Kingdom, and even of those who claim English descent, have no love for England. The Anglemaniaes are numer-ically unimportant. Their strength lies in clever advertising, in getting themselves talked about, in such dodges as procuring the use of a special Atlantic cable, as on last Fri-day night.

The "Anglo-Saxon" bogie has been allowed to go too far. The term "Anglo-Saxon" is

The "Anglo-Saxon" bogie has been anough to go too far. The term "Anglo-Saxon" is in the mouth of every idlot, from the notoriety seeking college professor down to the imitative weakling who reads the "yellow journals." The drivel about the "Anglo-Saxon" race has been too long tolerated by the large majority who scorn such a designation. has been too long tolerated by the large majority who scorn such a designation. The friendship of England would be dearly bought if instead of the broad and tolerant spirit that has prevailed in this republic from its foundation up to the present racial rivalries and racial prejudices should be substituted. "Anglo-Saxonism" must not supplant the beloved term and slogan, "Americanism." The American or Teutonic race will never submit to the false and meaningless designation Anglo-Saxon. IVER. Saxon. New York, Feb. 1

The King of Babylon. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You gave orrespondent, the other day, the authorship of a stanza, and I was a little surprised that you were content to stop with the bare information asked for. There seemed to me a strong provocation to make remarks upon the broad "poetle license" Henley in writing:

Or ever the knightly days were gone With the old world to the grave, I was a King in Babylon And you were a Christian slave.

The story being one of reincarnation and reunio cannot be doubted that the author meant to make the Babylonian King and the Christian slave con-temporaneous. Chronologically this condition was mpossible. Kings of Babylon and Christian slaves were separated by a stretch of something like 50 years in the historic record. Romantic and resonant as is the poet's antithesis, it would not have been weakened by the substitution of "Hebrew" slave. Moreover, what about "knightly days"? cinch that they had not gone "or ever" the alleged Babylonian potentate ducked his kingly nut—to employ the terse terms of the P. R. In fact, they didn't come for more than a thousand years after Cyrus made Babylon a province of the Persian Empire. Dating the infancy of the institution of knighthood from the mythical days of King Arthur's Round Table, or the chivalrous didoes of Charlemagne's paladins, there surely wasn't much of knightliness anywhere except for 500 or 600 years down to the last of the crusades, when chivalry began rapidly to wither away. So if we take the poet's word for it that there was a King of Babylon "or ever" the knightly days had slunk off into daily nights, the everlasting vertites that should distinguish alike good poetry and good prose are HOWARD M. KUTCHIN. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

If our correspondent had read a few romances of chivalry, he would not have quarrelled with Mr Henley's "King of Babylon. The Soldan of Babylon" was a well known character in them. The King of Babylon was simply "any old" infidel dog of a King who worshipped "Termagaunt" and "Mahoundt Historically he may have been the Caliph of Bagdad. Mr. Henley refers to mediæval times.

Cruel Treatment of Horses Alleged TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having seen dally during the last snowstorms so much suffering among horses and inhuman treatment by brutal drivers, I am impelled to ask the question: What has become of the S. P. C. A.? Is it short of funds? If so, could it not change its princely quarters for more modest ones and let the poor horses get the benefit of the difference in cost? I have not yet seen any of their agents about the city.

Only yesterday, Sunday, I saw a poor lame horse,

belonging to the Street Cleaning Department limping from the North River, the driver urging on, beating it with the end of the reins, until at last it fell exhausted in its tracks and could not get on its legs again. Now if a city department allows its horses to be tortured in such manner, by permitting them to be taken out of the stable to work when they are fit subjects for the hospital, what can be expected of private owners? NEW YORK, Feb. 1. JOHN BREDELL.

A Princeton Rebel.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read in "! 's" communication in Saturday's Sun the for ng statement: "The Categorical Imperative is the sign post marking the path of the next evolutionary stage." I am a constant reader of The Sun, but only had a common school and high school education, which was finished at Princeton University; therefore, I am not able to comprehend higher thoughts of this type. Will you kindly elucidate the expression for my benefit, and possibly the intellectual darkness? NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

We decline to elucidate for the benefit o an insurgent who refuses to obey the Categorical Imperative. Lest He Forget.

Pinckney had made his famous declaration "Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute!"
"Excuse me, sir," insinuated the waiter, "but laven't you forgotten something?" With a wail of anguish, he had to climb down from

DIVORCES RARE IN CANADA. Their Publicity and the Extreme Dimculty of Obtaining Them.

From "The World To-day." In Canada there are but two things which can dissolve marriage; death and infidelity. An applicant for divore must act under the provisions of a law marked at every step by the most rigorous limitations. If a man, or a woman-for the requirements are the same-wishes to secure divorce in Canada he must resign himself at the outset to pub-Publicity, absolute publicity, is an essential to divorce in the Dominion; there is no such thing as securing a divorce on the quiet. A formal notice, couched in the pre scribed form of the law, announcing intention to apply for divorce, giving the name of applicant and accused, with the ground of accusation, must be inserted for six months in two newspapers published in the town or city where the applicant resided at the time of separation. A similar notice must also be printed in the Canada Gazette, the official

organ of the Government. No court of law in the Dominion of Canada has anything to do in granting divorce, no Judge on any bench has authority to consider any case in which the marriage contract is to be annulled, though he may in certain matters say whether a marriage has been solemnized or not. To obtain solemnized or not. To obtain divorce in Canada the applicant must go to the Dominion Parliament. It is in the chamber of the divorce committee of the national Senate that he must appear who sues for divorce. This divorce committee, consisting of nine members, has full power. It can perform all the essentials of a court without being a court. Its object is to get at all the facts, not to consider some and suppress others. It is not bound by any set rules or by precedents.

It is not bound by any set rules or by precedents.

Prior to the consideration of the application by the divorce committee a petition to Parliament, signed by the applicant, must be presented. The Senator in charge of the private bill for the divorce, on the presentation of the bill to the Senate, must also produce the proof of the service upon the respondent of the notice of the intended proceedings. Following this the bill authorizing the divorce is introduced and receives the three readings essential to all proposed bills. These divorce bills, in addition to the preamble which sets forth the facts upon which the enacting clauses are based, set forth the following essential paragraphs: (1) That the marriage is hereby dissolved. (2) That the petitioner may contract matrimony as if not previously married. (3) That the children of such remarriage shall have the same rights as if the first marriage had never been solemized.

of such remarriage shall have the same rights as if the first marriage had never been solemnized.

After the second reading the bill passes to the divorce committee, when the applicant for divorce must appear and present his own case. At the conclusion of the committee's consideration the bill as recommended by the committee is returned to the Senate, where that body must pass upon it as a committee of the whole. When this is done the bill receives its third reading and passes to the lower house of Parliament.

Should it develop on mature consideration by the lower house that the divorce has not been fairly granted, this body may refuse to pass the bill. The Senate is a check upon the Senate committee and the lower house is a check upon both committee and Senate.

When the bill has been properly enacted it goes to the Governor-General of the Dominion, the highest official in Canada, for his signature. He has the power of veto, but it is a the highest chicken in Canada, for his signa-ture. He has the power of veto, but it is a power seldom exercised; it can only be exer-cised, indeed, on the advice of his Ministers, who must be Members of Parliament and who are responsible to Parliament for all his If there be those who find that they cannot live

If there be those who find that they cannot live longer together in peace, they may elect to live separately the rest of their lives. This separation may be secured through any court of competent jurisdiction. The children, if there be any, may be disposed of as seems for their best interests, and the husband may be required to provide a certain sum in aliment. mony.

In this way the two become as completely

In this way the two become as completely separated as though they had never been married. They can, of their own will, without any process of law, resume married life, but until then they are to all intents and purposes unmarried. But neither one may remarry to another party, no matter how long the separation continues.

Under the parliamentary law of Canada the divorces in a generation have not averaged over three a year. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and British Columbia, containing relatively but a small portion of the whole population, divorce courts are still permitted, but the Scriptural ground is the only valid one for divorce. During thirty-four years the divorces granted by the courts in these provinces have averaged only a trifle over six ner year, and it is probable that the number would have been reduced to the average of the Dominion proper if the Parliamentary the Dominion proper if the Parli

Fire Escapes and Apartment Houses that the condition of the fire escapes on crowded apartment house buildings is a serious danger. Whenever a fire escape is put outside of a kitcher window it is taken for granted by some slovenly ing unsightly rags, mops, broken crockery, flower pots, milk bottles, garbage palls, &c.; and she promptly proceeds so to encumber the iron plat form that it is entirely useless for the purpose fo which it was built. The reading of innumerable accounts of deaths from just such conditions does not seem to awaken her to the fact that she is guilty of a criminal act. The Fire Department canno sibly look after all of the fire escapes in town, and so we tenante who are most careful not to offend in so serious a matter are left to worry ourselves into nervous prostration over the filthy and menacing

habits of our neighbors.

This offence is by no means confined to the tene ment districts, but exists in nearly every part of the city where the escape happens to be o the kitchen window. AN ANXIOUS WOMAN.

Labouchere on the American Girl. From the London Truth.

My own feeling is that the American girl deserves all she gets. I have seen a good deal of her, not only in England, but on the Continent. She varies, like the offspring of all nationalities; and it may be said of her, as of the little girl in the nursery rhyme. that "when she is bad she is horrid." But at her best she seems to me to eclipse the damsels of all other nations.

I don't quite know how she does it, and, not being a poet, I could not describe the process if I did. is not that she is exceptionally beautiful. But she has such an irresistible way with her; she is such an adept in the art of looking nice; she is so witty and good humored: and she enjoys life so thoroughly. In short, had I to decide, like Paris, between the rival charms of a bevy of modern beauties, I think an American girl would probably take the apple. Consequently, I rather envy the British peerswhether or not personally repulsive—who are able not only to find American brides, but handsome dowrles thrown in.

A Good Word for an Innovation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The diver to the handling of the riotous patrons of the cle vated roads is a step that will be welcomed. For merly such matters were left to regulate themselves until the death rate became sufficiently great, as at Dead Man's Curve, to compel reform through the Department of Health. We may live to see the time when the genius o devoted to the poolroom, the barroom and other insavory issues, but will take a hand in regulating travel upon the public highways, which is now

in any of the above mentioned places. NEW YORK, Feb. 2. Praise for Commissioner Woodbury. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -- Sir: "Hopor whom honor is due" - three cheers for Commisloner Woodbury!

conducted in a manner that would not be tolerated

When I read on the way down this morning of th clearing away of all the snow south of Canal street I thought I would have him on the lower Wall Street section. But, lo! my cause was not there. Truly his yesterday's record is a splendid one. NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

Rabbideau's Bad Luck. From the Taylor (Wis) Star-News. Louie Rabbideau had bad luck last week. of John Lantz's cows chewed the tail off his horse The Bargain Prices.

I purchased a suit from the tatior. And twenty-five dollars I paid, Although his advertisement stated Such prices for beggary made. A cottage I bought from the agent; He said that he gave it away At very much less than it cost him The simple foundation to lay.

I purchased some stock from a broker: He told me, with tears in his eyes. That never before had he parted With such a great bargain and prize Yet, strange, while I'm poorer than ever,

Despite all the sacrifice told

The tailor and agent and broker Are bitssfully rolling in gold. MCLANDBURGH WILLOW

SCHOOL LIBRARIES USELESS? Grout's Expert Says They Arc-\$50,000

More Ill Spent, Growls Her Chief. Comptroller Grout made public yesterday under the head: "An Ill-Advised Plan for Spending \$50,000 a Year," a report on the school circulating libraries made by Mathilda Coffin Ford, who investigated them

for him. It is to the effect that the libraries are useless because the children can get all the books they want from the regular free libraries and that the \$50,000 spent on them would be more useful if laid out in

textbooks and other shool supplies. Gen. George W. Wingate, chairman of the board's library committee, sent an opposition report to the committee on conomy last night which said that Mrs. Ford's report showed an utter lack of com-

The experience of years has demonstrated that the children in elementary schools do not use to any considerable extent the general library in the schools. They have no knowledge of what books to select and are lost on going into a large library. The object of the class libraries is to give to each class a small number of books suited to the capacity of the pupils of that class and thus train the children to go to a bookshelf, select a book, take it home and read it, thus developing a love of reading which will induce them to use the public libraries after they have left the schools. The system is really a library kindergarten. It has been thoroughly tried in Buffalo and has been a great success. The experience of years has demonstrated

President Rogers of the Board of Education wrote to Comptroller Grout yester-day, asserting that, as the Comptroller had taken no steps to contradict the general impression that he had charged the Board of Education with gross extravagance, he, Mr. Rogers, thought he was justified in assuming that the Comptroller had done so, and anyway the verbatim report of what was said at the Board of Estimate meeting regarding the school site on East Eighty-ninth street was calculated to create the impression that the Board of Education had asked that the site be purchased at \$124,500.

"The case," said Mr. Rogers, "was aggravated by the fact that it was the second of the kind that has occurred."

\$79.500 IN BENEVOLENCES.

Will of Elizabeth W. Aldrich Disposes of More Than a Million.

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth W. Aldrich. who died recently, disposes of an estate worth over \$1,000,000 and makes these special bequests of \$79,500: To Calvary Church, \$20,000, to constitute

an endowment fund. Ten thousand dollars each to the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., and the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Five thousand dollars each to St. Luke's Hospital, the Home for Incurables, the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, the Fund for the Relief of the Widows ety, the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Deceased Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Henshaw Memorial Church, Baltimore, Md.

Two thousand five hundred dollars each is left to the Church Mission to Deaf Mutes, the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society for Seamen and St. Mary's Hospital for Children.

One thousand dollars each to the Boys' One thousand dollars each to the Boys' Orphanage of St. John's, Waverly, Baltimore, and St. Peter's Church, Bay Shore, L. I.

The will establishes a number of trusts for relatives and friends, and the estate is divided so that each child gets one fifth and the remaining fifth goes to the grandchildren. The children are James Herman Aldrich of 150 West Fifty-ninth street, Spencer Aldrich of 271 West Seventy-second street, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Dudley of Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. Helen H. Steele

CROWN THE ASTOR STATUE. German Societies Celebrate the Jubilee

of the Astor Library's Foundation. In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Astor Library, on Feb. 1, 1854, a committee of the United German Societies, consisting of Prof. Albert J. V. Kern, Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, A. Arns, William W. Knabe and C. Stolberg, presented yesterday to Dr. John . Billings, director of the New York Public Library, a laurel wreath to deccrate the marble bust of John Jacob Astor which stands in the reading room of the Astor branch of the New York Public Library. In presenting the wreath Prof. Kern said;

It is just fifty years since the Astor Library opened its gates to the public. For the existence of this great storehouse of learning, we are indebted to the generosity of the founder, Johann Jacob Astor, who, prompted by a kind impulse of his heart, wished to render a public benefit to the cirv of New York and to contribute to the advancement of useful knowledge and the general good of society. Realizing the immense public services he has rendered through this noble act, we, descendants of the same people from which he came, feel in duty bound to pay homage to the man on this day. In presenting the wreath Prof. Kern said;

FIVE PRIZES FOR SALMAGUNDI. Inness, Shaw and Evans Contribute to the Coming Exhibition

The Salmagundi Club is to hold its annual exhibition of oil paintings and sculptures by members from Feb. 15 to Feb. 27. George Inness, Jr., will give prizes three of \$100 each this year for the three best pictures in the exhibition. William T. Evans is to give a prize of \$100 for the "best figure subject" in the show. The prizewinning pictures will remain the property

The award of these prizes is made not by jury, as in the larger society exhibi-tions, but by vote of all club members present at the time of judgment, the Salmagundians being practically all artists of Saturday, Feb. 13, will be ladies' day for the exhibition. Samuel T. Shaw continues his annual purchase of a painting from the

Salmagundi exhibition at a cost of not

more than \$300, the Shaw picture not to

of the painters

be a portrait. GIFT FROM JOHN H. HAMMOND. \$30,000 More for a Yale Laboratory of

Mining and Metallurgy. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2.-Announce ment was made this afternoon by Director Russell H. Chittenden of the Sheffield Scientific School that John Hays Hammond, professor of mining engineering, who accumulated a large fortune with Cecil Rhodes in the Transvaal, had given the school \$50,000 for the completion of a

laboratory for which he gave an equal amount about a year ago.

The new building, which will be for the use of the students of mining and metallurgy, will be begun at once and will stand on a siding of the New York and New Haven Railroad, so that minerals for study can be readily shipped to the door. The building and equipment will cost \$100,009.

NO "SETTLING OUTSIDE."

Mayor Says That When a Marshal's Accused of Corruption There'll Be a Trial. Jacob Strahl, representing a man who accused Samuel I. Abramson, a city marshal of corruption, appeared before the Mayor

vesterday when the case was called for trial

and whispered that the case had been "No it hasn't been settled outside," exclaimed the Mayor in a voice far removed from a whisper. "You needn't whisper here, and no corruption charges will be compromised under this administration of the control of the without a hearing. This case will be called again to-morrow, and the complainant must be here."

The spider is remarkably attracted by music In a bachelor's home it will be the music morn where the cobwebs are thickest. Moreover, the little heast uses his own stomach as a fiddle, upon which he plays serenades to his fair lady.

TAGE NO L DOLL'S H

FARCE AT

Nora Hel

Very Nasa of Women -No Dull *In the Spri ing in "The lasco's lead from Philadel Rank in "A De

Manhattan '

the ditty penn

have substitut In the spri ambitious girl Shakespeare venerable age of late year Norwegian dra of the début was not sprin y; neverthe erbinger was o could not Now, ambi matter ov Gillette s spoken co e harm? armen-Santi xercises of t libly its sca rilliant arpe mateur who or Juliet or I ionata! Why there are the erson? Muc the answer.

Miss France
Chavian From
the interest in Theatre was lidy is an accord of Sakkur of the Gods." eatre was Japan to Norceld in transit
Nora we hav
Achurch prese

night some te motherly. Otherwise without person address. The sequence of low, intense adopted with voice hardly there were so temps that the gait of the pie very bad. Jo Viola Fortesor cast and who list ends—thou in the person of Agnes Sorma, n mention s then that I should have of giggling gir There was stage direction acknowledgen as Browning of the deadly translation w on the above absolutely m tions contriv

> many great a "The Deter Ernst Gettke duced at the I ing before a itself into a s The idea of m situations is a And vet ev approach to make a succe The authors familiar type band, the eld old woman mixed them bureau with legues are th result is sl utactured. In fact, the amazingly in

technical cur general mond Drab as is I

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Mayor Denie Mayor Mc application of for her four old girl to appance of Ibsen Quick Chang Grace Belt

FIVE TO

Sergeant Ki went on the s to leave in the Stewart, her performance "Candida" At \$10 an

Theatre was afternoon at "Candida" g New York Bishop and A second ber Robert Robert Ed

for the bene liance on Fr an Theatre Blm the J. Clarence

Young I A Bimberg of Westches Bimberg inte